many at least half the under surface was covered by the dark brown sori. Hundreds of plants were examined, but not one was found free from the fungus. Care was taken to collect some of the oldest and most mature leaves, as well as some of the younger and fresher ones, but only an occasional teleutospore can be found on any. This, probably, may be accounted for from the fact that the Colorado specimens were taken at a time when they had several weeks more in which to complete their growth before being checked by frost, while the Arizona specimens were taken near the close of the long dry season, when the growth was completed, and the plant in a condition similar to that in which the Colorado plants would be at the beginning of the winter.

Whether this Æcidium is only a form of the well known barberry cluster cups or whether it is related to Puccinia mirabilissima remains to be proved by artificial cultures; we merely mention its occurrence in this connection as an interesting fact.

Our specimens give the following characters: Spots bright purple, 3–4 mm. in diameter, very slightly thickened: æcidia hypogenous, long, pale yellow, borders coarsely lacerated; spores subglobose, tuberculate, 15–20μ in diameter.—TRACY & GALLOWAY, *Washington, D. C.*

Abnormal Anemone and Convolvulus.— A description of two abnormal flowers may be of interest to the readers of the GAZETTE, as bearing upon morphology.

The first was a flower of Anemone dichotoma. Normally there are five white sepals, with an involucre some distance below the flower. This specimen had a sixth sepal outside of the others, but so close as to touch. It differed from the rest in that the upper half had the form and color of an involucral leaf, but much smaller. It was half sepal and half leaf.

In the second case the abnormity was deeper seated. A flower of Convolvulus sepium, the wild morning-glory, had four lobes of its large white corolla perfectly developed, but the fifth was about half as wide as it should be and entirely separate from the others. Four of the stamens were perfect, while the fifth, seemingly anxious to compensate for the imperfection of the corolla, was developed in a curious manner. It was placed opposite the point of detachment of the fifth lobe of the corolla; the filament was about the same length as the others, but broader and channeled. One lobe of the anther was fairly well developed, while the other which was next to the imperfect corolla lobe, had grown into a petal. This portion, which was the exact color and texture of the corolla, was $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide at the top.—A. S. HITCHCOCK, *Iowa City, Iowa.*

A gift to Brown University.—About two years ago it was mentioned that Brown University had the promise of the large and valuable fern collection of the late William Stout, of New York. The promise has been fulfilled by Miss A. A. Stout, who gives the herbarium in the name of her